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Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price T. G. SELLEW. No. 111 Fulton-st.

## New-York Daily Tribume.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

THE WAR.-The American land and sea forces have begun a general attack on Santiago forces have begun a general attack on Santiago de Cuba; General Lawton took possession of Cabona, a suburb of Santiago; Morro Castle and the other forts at the harbor entrance were bombarded by the fleet — Manila advices via Hong Kong state that there will be no attempt at occupation of the city by insurgents until Admiral Dewey gives the word, and that will not be until the first detachment of General Merritt's army arrives. — Admiral Camara's fleet left Port Said, the heavier ships taking on coal at sea from their own colliers; three of his vessels entered the Suez Canal — Hospital tents capable of holding about fifteen hundred men were erected at Fort Morroe for the reception of sick and wounded soldiers. — The 3d Connecticut Volunteers will be mustered in today. — The Volunteer Engineers at Peekskill propose to celebrate the Fourth of July by firing a salute and having games. — The auxiliary cruiser Yale is expected to return to Newport a salute and having games. — The auxiliary oruser Yale is expected to return to Newport News to-day for more men and supplies for the invading army at Santiago. — General Howard Carroll returned from his inspection of Neward Carroll returned from his inspection of New-York troops in Camp Alger, Tampa and Chicka-

FOREIGN - Cordial expressions of good-will for the United States abounded in the speeches made at the Dominion Day banquet in London.

— Pillsbury and Tarrasch are tied again for first place in the Vienna Chess Tournament.

— A dispatch from Bucharest in regard to The provided polynomial of the Czar and Czarina said the latter showed signs of slow polynomials by arsenic, put in her coffee by the Lady-in-Waiting. — The British ship Granger, of the Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Company, was burned in the harbor of Bombay, but no lives were lost. — R. Dorsey Mohun, former United States Consul in the Congo Free State, has been commissioned by King Leopold of Beigium to build a telegraph line in Central Africa. — Dr. Cornelius Herz, charged with fraud in Panama Canal affairs, was reported in a critical condition of health at Bournemouth, England. — The Chinese Government has beheaded four of the ringleaders in the Shashi riots.

CONGRESS.—Both branches in session.

Senate: Mr. Pettus, of Alabama, made the first speech yet delivered in favor of the Hawaiian annexation resolution.——House: No business annexation resolution. —— House: No business of importance was transacted, and an adjournment was taken until Tuesday.

DOMESTIC.-President McKinley appointed George Bruce Cortelyou his assistant secretary.

The Internal Revenue Bureau is working day and night to supply the new war revenue stamps.

Levi Z. Leiter has made arrangements to borrow several million dollars to settle his son's wheat deal.

The directors of the ments to borrow several million dollars to settle
his son's wheat deal. — The directors of the
Pullman Palace Car Company have decided on
an extra dividend of \$20 a share, and have recemmended a division of \$18,000,000 surplus
among the shareholders. — Ex-Serretary
John Sherman reached Seattle on his return
from his trip to Alaska. — The first bale of
cotton was ginned in Texas of this year's crop;
it will be sent to the President, and is to be
made into gun-cotton for the battle-ship Texas.
— For the second time the college boatraces
on Saratoga Lake were postponed, on account
of rough water. — Seven negroes were
arranged in Charleston for the murder of Frazer rough water. Seven negroes were algred in Charleston for the murder of Frazer arraigned in Char D. Baker, at Lake City.

CITY.—The stamp-tax sections of the War Revenue law went into effect yesterday, and little interruption to business was experienced.

— Several deaths and many prostrations from the heat were reported. George Dixon, the colored lightweight boxer, was beaten by "Ben" Jordon, of London, England, in a 25-round contest.

— Winners at Sheepshead round contest. — Winners at Sheepshe. Bay: Isldor, Decanter, Mirlam, Claire, Peep Day, Kirkwood and Sir Gawain. — Stoc dull and strong.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Pair and warm. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 96; lowest, 77; average, 87%.

The Sunday Tribune, to-morrow, will contain complete reports of to-day's Sports. The handsome Illustrated Supplement appeals to the most cultivated tastes and is a delightful publication.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK. The proceedings of the Republican State Convention of Minnesota are deserving of attention, even at a time when the country is awaiting with intense interest news of a decisive battle at Santiago and when political gatherings seem of relatively slight importance. To Senator Davis party at home must be profoundly gratifying for personal reasons, but he also entitled to feel that it is a matter of concern to his fellow-Republicans in all parts of the United States, who have watched his career with constantly increasing admiration of his talents and charac ter and appreciation of his services. Senator Davis, who has been a respected and useful member from the beginning of his first term, became a commanding public figure just four secure his support of a virtual insurrection of that conspirary and elicited a response which made clear to President Cleveland both his duty which has been enhanced by close observation of his course since the emergency of 1894, and especially since he became chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. In the performance of duties rendered extraordinarily laborious and responsible by the prolonged controversy which finally issued in a state of war he has evinced a breadth of intelligence, a readiness of resource, a sobriety of judgment and a lofty patriotism which establish his claim to be enrolled among the eminent men who have occupied that place.

The resolution unanimously adopted by the St. Paul convention does not put too high an estimate upon the services of Mr. Davis, and there is reason to believe that the convention accurately reflected the sentiments and convictions of the party in presenting him to the incoming Legislature as the only Republican candidate for Senator. A Legislature cannot be constrained by the act of a convention, but Mr. Davis is essentially the Republican nominee, and it seems see to it that he succeeds himself and begins a third term in the upper house of Congress on lics. But then the Yankees have a trick of fol-March 4 next. There is further and particular lowing the ancient rule of cards-when in doubt natisfaction in the fact that the platform of play trumps. And in this game trumps will be

portant part is worthy of him and of his party. Like the platform on which a superb victory was lately won in Oregon after an unflinchingly honest campaign, it makes a declaration of principles which nobody can misunderstand or pervert. It demands the immediate annexation of Hawati, "not only as an absolute necessity, but "as the fruitien of one of the noblest aspirations "of a long line of our greatest statesmen, and "because such annexation would be of unques-"tioned advantage to the American people"; it commends the wisdom and patriotism of the Administration in the conduct of the war and pledges to it all the moral and material support which Minnesota Republicans can furnish, and it contains this sound and resolute financial declaration:

We believe the National honor and the material interest of the American people require the maintenance of the present gold standard. We declare our unalterable opposition to the free coinage of silver and all schemes looking to the debasement and the repudiation of debts. We condemn the continual agitation of free silver as tending to debauch the public morals and jeopardize the prosperity of the country, the highest interests of which demand at all times a sound and stable financial system.

The Minnesota Republicans did a good day's work, forecasting an enthusiastic campaign and a victory which will be honorable to them and valuable to the whole country.

#### OPERATIONS AT SANTIAGO.

It is not well to call every skirmish a great battle, nor to suppose that every forward movement of an army means a decisive engagement | rogative. This country is engaged in war with | nevertheless founded on notions of political exand the end of the campaign. It is no easy thing to capture a city occupied by 20,000 or more desperate soldiers, unless you have an overwhelming force to do it with and are careless concerning the loss your own army suffers. At Santiago General Shafter has not an overwhelming force. His force is no larger than that which opposes him. And he is most admirably careful of the lives of his men. means to take the city, and to take it soon. But he also means to take it without a single repulse and without the loss of one life on his side more than is necessary. That is the kind of campaign he has been waging, and he has waged it successfully, and that is precisely the kind of campaign the American people are content to have him wage. They sent their Army of the United States who, in vague apprehendown there not to get slaughtered, necessarily, though, of course, not to shrink from death if getting killed was necessary to the accomplishment of the end in view, but primarily to capture Spanish cities and to drive the Spanish army and Government out of Cuba. That is the purpose of the campaign, and the less it costs us in life and limb the better.

General Shafter evidently means to take Santiago as easily as he can, and yet promptly. There has been no dilly-dallying. Neither has there been a heedless rush forward. The planapparently is to make long-range cannon do much of the work. Our men have siege guns that will carry nearly twice as far as the Spanlards' guns, and they know how to use them. With them they can reduce Spanish forts, drive Spanish soldiers out of trenches, and perhaps compel the town to surrender. At any rate, they can make it vastly easier for the Army to take the place by assault. That, it will be remembered, is the way the Germans took French cities in the war of 1870. It will be easier still for our men to take Spanish cities in that way. At what moment it will be reckoned advisable to advance directly upon the city is not, of course, known. That is for the officers on the spot to determine. At the hour of this writing, however, it does not seem at all probable that such a movement was made or was intended to be made yesterday. Our right wing appears merely to have pressed forward to the heights at El Caney, there to gain a vantage point from which to bombard the Spanish fortifications. It can, indeed, do more than that. It is not more than three or four miles from the water-front of the city. It can therefore bombard Admiral Cervera's fleet, and it can command perfectly the roads from the west, by which General Pando would have to come to reinforce the city. To have gained that point was a good day's work.

# ADMIRAL CAMARA'S CRUISE.

Said in gross violation of international law has impressed upon the mind, it is probable, to be failed, thanks to the vigilance of the American speedily forgotten. It is hardly conceivable foreign service and the honest neutrality of the | that the Nation, having once learned something Anglo-Egyptian Government. That will not, of the difference between even its best militia however, prevent Admiral Camara from pro- and a thoroughly prepared Regular Army, will ceeding. He has now in the bunkers of his fleet ever again permit itself to be without a suffian ample supply of coal to carry him to the clent force, absolutely ready at all times, for the Philippines. There are, moreover, several coal- defence of the Nation against the first brunt of ing stations between the Suez Canal and Manila which are not under Egyptian or British control, but under that of Powers which are supposed to be inclined to favor Spain as far as him to secure further supplies. There is no legal objection to the fleet's passing through the canal, provided it goes one ship at a time. It is have seen what American ships and seamen can said, moreover, upon what seems to be the best | do, and realize that against big navies composed of authority, that the required tolls have already been paid to the canal company in Parisprobably, we presume, with an understanding that they are to be refunded if for any reason the fleet should not go through. So all things are ready. Let the expedition proceed.

Yet there seems to be some hitch. A day or two ago Admiral Camara decided, so it was this Nation one of the most important on the said, not to take his torpedo-boat destroyers any further, but to leave them at Port Said. At least one of them was broken down, and it was the hearty and unanimous approbation of his apparently deemed unwise to expose them to the fury of the Indian Ocean in the hurricane seabeen requested by the Egyptian Government to move on with the rest of his ships, as required by law, he demurs on the ground that the ships are in need of repairs, and has set about removing guns, etc., as if to give the vessels an over hauling. That looks as though he were reluctant to go forward. Why? It is true, British observers declare the Pelayo and the Carlos V years ago to-day, when his ringing message to a | to be in a shockingly unseaworthy condition. Minnesota partisan of Debs who had sought to But that must be a calumny, uttered in behalf of the Yankee pigs. It is inconceivable, you against the Government showed millions of hes- know, that after tarrying so long at Cadiz the itating and timorcus citizens the real meaning two crack vessels of the Spanish Armada should set out in other than prime condition. Of course, the voyage through the Mediterranean and his opportunity. That act of insight and of cannot have impaired the excellence of their courage, when many others were doubtful and | condition. So they must now be ready to face despondent, gave Senator Davis a reputation the worst typhoon that ever blew. Why, then,

this delay? It is scarcely to be imagined that there is any hesitation at meeting Admiral Dewey. True, the latter did vanquish a Spanish fleet at Manila two months ago. But that was because of the cowardice or treason of the Spanish Admiral, for which he is to be court-martialled. True, also, that Admiral Dewey has been, or will then have been, reinforced by the Monterey, the Monadnock, the Charleston and various other craft, besides an army of ten thousand men under one of the ablest generals of the age. But what are such trifles compared with the redoubtable strength and spirit of the Cadiz fleet, equipped with the awfully portentous "toxopyre," single charge of which will blow the biggest warship to atoms and make the air deadly poisonous for half a mile around? Surely there is no good reason for an hour's delay, unless the object be, as the Spanish Minister of Marine said the other day, "to use the fleet to deceive safe to assume that the people of Minnesota will and mystify the Yankees." Perhaps that is the explanation of Admiral Camara's curious tac-

the Spanish coast

## CANADA AND THE SENATE.

The appointment by the Queen of the British members of the international commission to discuss questions at issue between the United States and Canada brings sharply to notice the refusal of the Senate Committee on Appropriations to permit the President to meet his properly and constitutionally incurred obligations. The commissioners on the part of Great Britain are all eminent men, including a former Lord High Chancellor of England and the present Canadian Premier. The selection of such men to meet us is not only a compliment, but it is also an earnest of intention that the discussion shall be on a high plane and characterized by broad statesmanship, and not be marred by any petty attempts to give little local interests undue weight as against the welfare of the two peoples as a whole. It therefore behooves us to meet them with a commission of equal character and like purpose, and the only thing which stands in the way is the attempt of certain Senators to usurp Executive functions by depriving the President of the means necessary for the operation of his own Department. Congress could with as much propriety refuse to appropriate money for his secretary, or close the Executive Mansion and rob him of all chance to transact business, as to use the power of the purse to

block his diplomatic negotiations. But there is a much more important side to the case than the invasion of Presidential pre-Spain and the President has been instructed to carry it on to success. His measures command the instant acquiescence of Congress, and all obstructionists are made to feel the rising wrath of ancestors of Queen Elizabeth's time. These a patriotic people that they should let partisan or personal consideration serve the enemy. By refusing appropriations Congress can as surely block war measures some of its members may not like as diplomatic conferences, and one obstruction is as unpatriotic as the other. Diplomacy is inseparably connected with waging a successful war. Who would rejoice so much as the Spaniards at news that the Americans had broken faith with England and that British statesmen were estranged from us and felt injured or insulted? And is there any Senator sion lest some Maine fishery or some California transportation company might possibly have an interest at stake in prolonging the present annoying status of Canadian relations, would permit himself thus to serve Spain? If there be one he could choose no better way of helping Spain indirectly than by holding up the Canadian conference appropriation. Such an operation does not mean merely refusal to ratify an agreement, nor even preventing a preliminary agreement being reached for discussion and ratitication or rejection unpatriotic as the latter course would be but it means offering to a friendly nation a wanton insult and giving aid

and comfort to the Spanish enemy. This is no time for Senators to haggle and exact terms from the Executive as the price of permitting him to do the work intrusted to him by the Constitution, and we think the American people are in no mood to be patient with men who attempt to bind the commission to any polwith regard to any matter before permitting 19 to meet. The function of the Senate is to pass upon a completed treaty, amending it if it so desires, not to dictate the scope of negotiation. A good objection against a trenty can always be defended when it comes up for review. It is

# AN INSTRUCTIVE WAR.

War between the United States and Spain is not a combat of the first magnitude, but it will suffice to show much that is useful to know, both to Americans and to Europe. It will teach the new generation of Americans, who have come upon the stage since the great war in the sixties, how grossly they have blundered in supposing that there could be no need of preparedness and training for National defence. The between the so-called militia of some States and the fairly disciplined and equipped The Spanish trick to get more coal at Port citizen soldiery of others will be too strongly any attack to which it may be exposed.

But it is not possible that the nations of the Old World will witness the conflict without some new conception of the expediency of keep possible, and at which it may be possible for ing peace with the Republic. In no boastful spirit it may be said they have learned something already. In sample, so to speak, they in part of ships and guns on paper the American force is not exactly to be measured by weight of metal or tennage of vessels. They have also seen something of the energy with which this country can increase its naval force on occasion, and understand that the increase accomplished and in progress is certain to make

The quality of the American soldier has been exhibited only little as yet. But observers already begin to notice that the characteristics which made American armies so effective durson, which is now just beginning. Now, having | ing the Civil War and earlier have not vanished with the rising of a new generation. It is something to know that the long disciplined and seasoned regular army of Spain, which has not been meanly estimated for its size by European experts, does not stand well against even the latest recruits of America. That this Nation was habitually and of set purpose profoundly unprepared for war everybody has known, but It may suggest something to other nations to see how rapidly material preparation is pessible in a country having such enormous facilities for manufacture. If it has not taken sixty days to put a small army of one hundred thousand men or more in possession of needed equipment, the fact will also be observed that ten times the quantities of clothing, equipment and ammunition could have been turned out in not much greater time, if necessary, merely by utilizing more of the Nation's working force.

In 1860 this was a Nation of about thirty-two millions, and about twenty millions quickly placed and maintained in the field an army of a million men. The population is now more than seventy-five millions, and at the same rate it could place in the field, if there were any need, an army of 3,750,000 men immeasurably better armed and equipped for fighting than the soldiers of thirty-five years ago. To make them as well disciplined and competent would take time. but there is no other nation which will attempt to transport to this country an army able to meet it. Nor is there any other country that has not vulnerable points which, with the aid of a powerful navy, such an army could strike effectively. Troops have been raised and moved from the Atlantic Coast for shipment from San Francisco to the Philippines within a few days, and, were there necessity, other points even more distant could be reached. It does not follow that this Nation will never have trouble, but if it does not blunder again by leaving !tself unprepared the United States may reasonably

which Senator Davis has thus been made an im- | American 12-inch guns trained on the cities of | Spain's misfortune to be mad enough and blind | the name of Veiasco upon one. Has neither the | THE WAR AS AN EDUCATOR. enough to fancy that "Yankee pigs" could not fame of a dead hero nor the command of a dead fight. Probably no other nation will make the same mistake.

## SPANISH "VICTORIES."

The Spanish capacity for winning "victories" fike that of Manila and "repulsing" enemies as they have before Santlago is one of the most remarkable things in history. No other nation could go on for three hundred years winning victories and inflicting defeats without growing great and powerful. But Spain, from its pinnacle of glory, has pursued a steadily triumphant career toward impotence, yet every step in that progress has been one of wonderful achievement and renowned conquest, and to-day Spain is gaining battles one after another and rejoicing over them and singing Te Deums, just as if each victory did not leave her worse off than if she had suffered a defeat. Some nations prosper through adversity, but the Spanlard's condition becomes more miserable according to the measure of his succe

It may sometimes seem as if the remarkable

bulletins which come from Spanish commanders and Ministers announcing that they cannot contain themselves for joy over glorious achievements, which achievements turn out to be the sinking of one of their fleets or the destruction of one of their batteries, must be a piece of superb buncoing of the Spanish people by an unscrupulously elever, if childishly silly, Government. It is looked upon as a part of a policy foolishly and shortsightedly conceived, but pediency. But those who give the Spaniards credit for so much of political tactics evidently do not know them so well as did our English strange boastings which seem to us so funny Don Quixote was no creature of Imagination. He was Spain. The Spaniard without the capacity for self-delusion would be no Spaniard. He could no more face facts in the time of Philip II than he can face them now, and the Ministers who could not read vic tory in the blackest disaster and be perfectly convinced that they were right, and that an enemy who would not concede the point was not only a liar, but a scoundrel, unworthy of being beaten again, would not be kinsmen to the knight of La Mancha. There is nothing new under the sun, and nothing new in Spanish character. Manila and Santiago had their exact counterparts in the sixteenth century. A case in point is called up by the preface to a book by Sir Walter Raleigh: "A Report of the "Tryth of the fight about the Hes of Acores "this last Sommer, Betwixt the Renenge, one of "her Malestles Shippes, and an Armada of the "King of Spaine," printed in London in 1591. Sir Richard Grenville, with the Revenge, in that year met a Spanish fleet of fifty-three ships off the Azores, and fought for a day and a night before he was conquered. The Spanish were reinforced soon after by merchantmen until their fleet numbered one hundred and forty vessels, and then a great storm came up. and only thirty-two Spanish ships escaped destruction. Nevertheless it was a Spanish "victory," and was so heralded abroad that Raleigh

Because the rumours are diversly spred of this late encounter between her malestle, ships and the Armada of Spain; and the Span iardes according to their vsuall manner, fill world with their vaine-glorious vaunts, mak appearance of victories; when on the contrary themselves are most commonly . . . beaten and dishonoured; It is agreeable with that the beginning, con only a bad one which has to be made effective by indirection and usurpation.

all good reason—that the leginning, continuance, and successe of this late honourable encounter of Syr Richard Grinute, and other her malestles captains with the Armada of Spaine, should be truly set down and published.

The Spanlards, according to their usual manner, still fill the world with valuglorious vaunts. Translate Rateigh's old English into modern diction and it might be thought to come from Dewey or from Sampson. The leopard cannot change his spots nor the Spaniard change his brag. He will continue to win "victories" to the last, and doubtless when he has lost all his colonies and made peace he will way in which he licked the Yankees.

There are said to be twelve ships in Admiral and are army." Camara's fleet. That means that it will take at least twelve days to get it through the Sucz

In voting to appoint a committee of thirteen to consider all legislation relating to census matters the House shows scant deference to the popular theory that the number named is an unlucky one. A revision of the census of the committee might render service on it more attractive to timid and superstitious legislators.

The anti-annexationists cut a poor and dwindling figure, and they know it. When they come to look back on their obstructive and unpatriotic attitude it is possible, but not certain, that they may retain sensibility enough to be ashamed of it. We are well assured of the possession of the islands, and equally of their commanding importance to us, so that the attitude of the obstructionists is of little practical importance. It is likely that in conse quence of it numbers of them will be gently wafted out of public and official life when the time comes, as the reward of their unpatriotic

If Captain-General Augusti had a proper sense of humor he would enjoy his own propo sition to offer reforms to the Philippine insur

Senor Aunon, Spanish Naval Minister, Is confident that Admiral Camara's fleet will smash Dewey's when it gets to Manila-or he says he is, which officially amounts to the same But he is all at sea concerning the destination of the squadron. It is bound for Dayy Jones's locker, where it can go without coal and is more than likely to get there without going to Manila at all.

Leedy is still to head the Populist procession in Kansas and hear aloft its genfalon. In his first term of administration he has not been quite so many kinds of a donkey as was expected of him, but he has not disappointed expectation altogether. If he gets another he will nerely extend his present record. As Dr. John. son remarks: When you find tow at one end of a rope it is uscless to look for silk at the other. In the cordage composing Leedy's moral and intellectual rigging the tow sticks out at

So the Caroline Islands are in revolt against Spain, too. No doubt the Madrid Government will say the Yankee pigs set them up to it.

Uncle Sam will presently have a large number of Spanish prisoners of war on his hands, with the privilege of feeding them indefinitely. It is the sweet boon brought in the hands of victory, rather burdensome to take, but in nowise to be refused. Our captives will not be put off with scant rations

One begins to wonder how many ships named Isla de Luzon there are in the Spanish Navy. The gunboat of that name which figures in the navy list was destroyed at Manila. There is a merchant ship of that name in the auxiliary fleet, which is probably now in service. But yesterday one ship of that name was reported at Port Said, laden with coal, and another set out from Cadiz for Porto Rice. Maybe they have named some other craft for the one that was sunk at Manila. But it would be a shabby believe that no other nation will make war without seriously counting the cost. It was trick to do so while they still neglect to bestow

king any potency in Spain to-day?

PERSONAL.

Many years ago the Rev. Jededish Dewey, an ancestor of Admiral Dewey, was holding services in honor of the victory at Bennington, and, as was right and proper, was giving Providence all the credit for the triumph of the American arms. neglect of his own part in the battle, and, rising in his pew in the very middle of the "long prayer," it is called, said: "Parson Dewey, Parson Dewey, Parson Dewey." The clergyman stopped and opened his eyes. The intrepid Alien went on: "Please men-tion to the Lord about my being there." Not daunted by this outrageous interruption, the holy man thundered: "Sit down, thou bold blasphemer, and listen to the word of God."

Bjorne Bjornson, Bjornstjerne Bjornson's son, pointed director of the new theatre at Christiania, Norway. who is an actor and stage manager, has been ap-

Queen Victoria will soon celebrate her jubilee as "Lady of Balmoral." She purchased Balmoral in the summer of 1848, and took possession of it in the following September. Hence, when she goes there in the autumn she will have been a resident on Deeslde for half a century, a fact which is to be commemorated by the erection of a fountain on the Ballater Road.

Owing to illness in his family, Congressman Champ Clark, of Missouri, will not be able to deliver the Fourth of July oration at Springfield,

A few days ago the wife of Senator Elkins and ner son, Stephen B. Elkins, jr., made a call at the White House, During a conversation President McKinley said to the young man: "Stephen, what are you going to do in this war?" Young Elkins quickly replied: "I have already enlisted as a pri d am the only son of a United States Sen-o has that honor." The President remarked: Well, I will take good care of you."

Parker Pillsbury, who will be eighty-nine years old on September 22 is living in his home in Concord, N. H. He is well in mind and body, though not strong. He recently visited his nephew in Bos-ton, General A. E. Pillisbury, and made a pilgrim-age to all the historic points of interest in the city.

Colorado College has called to its department of German Mrs. Abbie Fiske Enton, and she has accepted the position. Mrs. Eaton was the wife of the late of President Fiske of the Chicago Theological Seminary. She is the author of a number of German textbooks, is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, and has spent three years in study in She taught for three years at Oberlin College, and has been connected with the University of Chicago this year. The rapid growth of Colorado College has made a decided increase in its teaching force a necessity for next year.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Bishop of London was waited upon recently by a deputation of the Church Association, which ost of the ritual persecutions in England, His Lordship, who has a habit of speaking his mind plainly, said that in politics men on both sides held their own without calling their opponents traitors and trying to get at their throats, and he advised the deputation to do the same in

We must keep a close watch on the Cuban chaparral. Almost at any point and at any moment the next President of the United States may emerge from it. For ten miles east of Santlago on hardly could beat a bush without starting upone future political favorite. The state-makers ome future political favorite. The slate-makers of politics cannot afford to do anything until they near from the boys in butternut, or perhaps in heir native buff. Thomas collier Platt, for intense, would better set up a heliograph in order hat he may catch the first gleam of Theodore hat he may catch the first gleam of Theodore knowledge terror striking teeth if that interesting varrior should head his Rough Riders toward the ceep Mr. Hoosevoit's political ambition in cold storage for fifteen years, but that redoubtable gentleman is getting practy warm now for the congestage for fifteen years, but that redoubtable gentle-man is getting presty warm now for the congent-ing apparatus of the Easy Bess. Already a popular discussion has linked his name with the nomina-tion for Governor of New-York this fall.—(Boston Globe.

A six-year-old boy in an Evanston (III.) school turned in the following composition the other day "This war is prty sirius, and this is why it is, bekas at first you no the Spanish minister swor at Mukinley and did not apolugis for such a long time. And the next sirius thing was the Maen, and I should like to of seen that grate eksplosion. And then the starving Cyobens are prty strius to. And now we have begun the war, and many brave comrads will dide for their country. Prhaps ther will not bee a man in the town, and meny a muther will morn for her huzbans. Ded lay they on the batifuld. huzbans. They take the wanded to the hosbitl and continue to felicitate himself on the spiendid will stack and feew American ships will stack and feew American ships will stack and we shall fite the Spanyrds our flag waves over the Filupeens ilens this day

> A Santiago Reflection.—"Well," said one of Cer-A Santiago Reflection.—Well, said one of cervera's officers, "there won't be any denying that we're a let of brave old sea dogs."
>
> "Yes," replied another, raising his marine glass to see if the Merrimac was still there. "We're a lot of brave sea dogs. But we're in the pound."—(Washington Star.

"The Hawesville (Kv.) Plaindealer" remarks "An effort will be made to hold the prayer-meetings in this city on the same night in the week. This will leave the other nights off for different purposes; besides, many shows strike this place and the performance is nearly over after services and it is also a great nuisance to be compelled to dress for a dance fresh from the church. good thing, and we hope the Christians will push it

Dead and Dyed.—'I noticed that Miss Seré's curls are of two colors, brown and gray."
"You remember that her father is a safe manu-acturer." "What has that to do with it?"
"Her curls are combination locks,"—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The National Good Citizens' League, which has

its headquarters in Washington, has issued a call for a National Good Citizens' Convention, to be held in Nashville, Tenn., July 11-13.

Beauty is not the thing most to be desired in this world. Kodakin, who is a perfect Adonis, cannot begin to connecte with Saubbins. Kodakin can hardly get anybody to enter his studio; while Saubbins is doing a big business. Great success in taking children's pictures. The little ones cannot look at Saubbins without laughing.—(Boston Transcript. A woman who recently attended a Protestant

service at Clermont-Ferrand, a French town of fifty thousand people, went to a bookseller's and asked for a New Testament. The bookseller had never heard of it. "A New Testament" he said. "I have not heard of the book. I suppose it is not out yet. If you like, I will write to Paris and get you a copy as soon as it is out.

A bright little miss of this city, whose parents are very particular that she shall use none but refined expressions, recently gave evidence that she and at least heard a little slate. She was walking around the City Hall corner with her mether one windy day, wearing a large hat After a series of struggles, in the course of which the wind nearly carried away the hat and her own small self, too, she managed to get breath to say, "Mamma, I feel just like saying darn."—(Troy Press.

A West Gouldsboro (Me.) man tells a queer story about a stone that grows. It is an egg-shaped, flintylooking rock, which he picked up in a cove near his home over thirty years ago. Then it weighed about twelve pounds and from its odd shape was kept to the house and on the doorstep as a curiosity. As the years passed, the stone increased in size. Six years ago it weighed forty pounds, and now it tips the scale at sixty-five pounds. The owner swears it is the same stone, and tells a likely story, with numerous witnesses to back him up.

Mitigating Circumstances.—Pale, yet firm, the young recruit stood before the court-martial, charged with an attempt at desertion. The grizzled officer in command asked him not unkindly if he had anything to say.

"Only this, Your Honor," the young man answered, relapsing into civilian forms of speech. "I happened to remember that I had left the gas turned on in my flat when I started to the front,"

"Cincinnati Enquirer.

WAR NEWS THAT WASN'T NEWS. Reports that the fleet of Admiral Camara had passed through the Suez Canal were denied by the United States Embassy in London

ron was to destroy Camara's fleet.

The usual Spanish victory was announced from Madrid. The dispatch said that the American troops had been repulsed in an attack on Santiago, UNCONFIRMED WAR RUMORS

FREDERICK W. SEWARD SHOWS WHAT ERRORS IT HAS SWEPT AWAY.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sir: The 122d return of our National birthday finds us again at war. Seven years of war, at the beginning of our National life, gave us and the world at large valuable instruction as to our true position among the Powers of earth. That instruction is likely to be continued by the war

going on to-day War is a stern, harsh, cruel teacher; but the essons which he imposes on the nations who are his pupils are lasting ones. They are remembered at least through one generation. Peace is the anciable and gentle promoter of

all our enterprises. She often leads us into paths to wealth an! wisdom. But sometimes she leads us to taings not so desirable. She fosters in some minds visionary schemes of socialism. Utopian dreams of government, fanciful theories of finance. She nurtures in others morbid prejudices, born of past contests or of that intense conservatism that dreads a lurking danger in every forward step.

War, with his hot breath, sweeps away these figments of imagination as a hurricane sweeps away cobwebs. He mercilessly compels us to deal with actual facts and real needs. He requires us to exert all our energies, and pitilessly reveals to us all our limitations.

We have learned during two months of war lessons to which we have been deaf and blind during thirty years of peace. For thirty years naval authorities have been

warning us that the conditions of marine warfare have been changed by modern inventionsthat armor-clad ships and outlying coaling stations are things indispensable. The public received the warning with sleepy indifference, and in Congress every proposal for a ship or a port was denounced as a needless expense, a wicked job and a public danger. Now we have waked up. It is not now a question whether we shall have armor-clad ships, but where and how we can most quickly buy or build them. It is not now a question whether we shall have a coaling station, but how many we want and where we shall put them in the Atlantic, the Caribbean and the Pacific.

For thirty years we hugged ourselves with the delusive belief that as we sought to harm no one, nobody would harm us, and therefore we should never have war. So we kept our Army on the peace footing devised half a century ago, when the Nation was only half its present size. Now Congress and people are making haste to find the trained officers and "big battalions" needed whenever a great nation "goes forth to

ort thirty years we have been told that war, even in self-defence, would mean financial disaster, loss of National credit, decay of industries, stoppage of mills, factories, railways and steamers. But here we are in war, and the National credit never was higher. The milis. factories, railways, steamboats, banks and bankers are still at work, and apparently making at least as much money as they have in the last four years, which were not found to be "piping times" of peace. For thirty years interested partisans and un-

wise teachers have sought to fan the feebly smouldering embers of our Civil War and to prolong Ill-feeling between North and South. Most reprehensible of all, some parents and teachers in each section have tried to inculcate upon children a belief that the people of the other section were never to be trusted. Well, here comes the new generation of young Northerners and young Southerners marching to the front together, fighting shoulder to shoulder in the ranks, emulous only as to who shall do best battle for their common country and their Union

hattle for their common country and their Union flag.

For thirty years learned literati and supercilious critics have demonstrated that Great
Britain and the United States are rivals in trade, opponents in theories of government, and therefore natural enemies. Now it is suddenly discovered that there is better understanding and better feeling between the two than ever before in their history. It is remembered that the flag of each, in whatever remote region planted, means for the people of that region larger liberty and better government. In the work of the world's civilization and enlightenment it may not be wise that they should act as partners, but it certainly is wise that they should act as friends.

A great nation is like a great oak tree. It is always either in its period of growth or in its period of decay. The growth may last during centuries. The decline may be as love. centuries. The decline may be as long pro-tracted. It is foolish to attempt to force the growth. It is futile to attempt to stop either the growth or the decline. But one thing is in-evitable—when the growth stops the decay be-gins. This Nation of ours is still in its youth. All indications point to a long-continued period of expansion and growth on the same lines and in the same way that it has been growing and expanding for a hundred and twenty years. Whoso does not see it is blind to the teachings both of peace and war.

FREDERICK W. SEWARD. Montrose-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., July 1, 1898.

FOR A CANADIAN COMMISSION.

APPROPRIATION WILL PROBABLY BE RE-STORND IN CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Washington, July 1 (Special).-The conference committee on the General Deficiency Appropriation bill held a session this forenoon, and there was some expectation that it might reach an agreement so that the bill could be disposed of before the adjournment to-day. The conference committee, however, did not finish its labors although considerable progress was made.

One item in the bill, the fate of which excites considerable interest and solicitude, appropriates \$5,000 for the expenses of a joint commission to be appointed for the adjustment of differences between the United States and Great Britain in respect to the Dominion of Canada. This item was in the bill as it passed the House of Representatives and was struck out by the Senate. The Tribune's correspondent has warrant for saying that the conference committee will recommend the restoration of the item to the bill, and the appropriation will be made.

Another important item in the bill and one to which both houses have agreed, is that appropriating \$75,000 for establishing, equipping and maintaining meteorological stations in connection with the public defence. It is hoped and expected that by the judicious use of the appropriation the vessels of the Navy in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico will receive timely notice of the approach of hurricanes and other tropical storms and be enabled to take necessary precautions. It is understood that preliminary steps have been taken so that observation stations will be promptly established as soon as the Deficiency bill shall become a law and before the beginning of the hurricane season.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT COMING HOME. Cornelius Vanderbilt, after his long sojourn abroad in search of health, will soon be home. A message received from Mr. Vanderbilt yesterday stated that he would sail for this country on July 27.

A sensational story was printed yesterday to the effect that Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, the second son of Corneliur Vanderbilt, was going abroad to gain his father's consent to marry Miss French. This is denied by friends of the family. He is going over, but it is simply to come home with his

father.

When the latter returns to this country he will go to his handsome summer home at Newport. William K. Vanderbilt will also be a passenger on the Lucania, which will carry Alfred G. Vanderbilt. He is going abroad for an extended stay in Europe.

E. A. ABBEY AN ACADEMICIAN. London, July 1.-Edwin Austin Abbey, an Asso ciate of the Royal Academy since 1896, was elected an Academician to-day.

A KANSAS LIBRARY MEASURE. From The Topeka Capital.

The library of the State Historical Society contains a nearly complete set of files of The New-York Tribune since the first issue. For the last twenty-two years The Tribune has issued annual indexes. These the historical society possesses, thus furnishing one of the best of all means of tracing the full history of current events, whether published in The Tribune or any other leading newspaper of the time. "The Herald," in a dispatch from Washington, said that the primary purpose of the Eastern Squad-